AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please **CANCEL** claims 1 - 16 without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter contained therein.

Please **ADD** claims 17 - 33 as shown below.

The following is a complete list of all claims in this application.

1 – 16. (Cancelled)

17. (New) A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a plurality of gate lines extending in a row direction;

a plurality of data lines extending in a column direction;

a plurality of switching elements connected to the gate lines and the data lines; and

a plurality of pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix and connected to the switching elements,

wherein, in a row of the plurality of pixel electrodes, the plurality of switching elements connected to the plurality of pixel electrodes are alternately connected to neighboring gate lines.

18. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 17, further comprising a data driver for applying data voltages to the data lines in line inversion.

19. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 17, wherein a polarity of each pixel electrode is inverted every frame.

20. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 17, further comprising a plurality of common electrode lines extending in the row direction, each of the plurality of common

electrode lines placed between the plurality of gate lines.

21. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 19, wherein a common electrode voltage applied to the plurality of common electrode lines is swung in a predetermined period.

22. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 21, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a period equal to a period of the data voltages.

23. (New) The liquid crystal display of claim 21, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a period three times longer than a period of the data voltages.

24. (New) A method for driving a liquid crystal display including a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines, a plurality of common electrode lines arranged alternately between the plurality of gate lines, a plurality of pixels connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality of data lines and arranged in a matrix, said method comprising:

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applying a first data voltage of a first polarity to the plurality of data lines;

providing a first scanning signal for odd pixels in an odd row and even pixels in an even row;

applying a second data voltage of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity to the plurality of data lines; and

providing a second scanning signal for odd pixels in an even row and even pixels in an odd row.

25. (New) The method of claim 24, further comprising:

supplying the common electrode lines with a swinging common electrode voltage.

26. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein a swing amplitude of the common

electrode voltage is established as:

$$\Delta V_{com} = \frac{2(V_{max}+V_{th})(C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}black})(C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}white})}{C_{st}(2C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}white}+C_{lc\text{-}black})}$$

where V_{max} represents the maximum value of the actual voltage sensed by a liquid crystal, V_{th} represents the minimum value of the actual voltage sensed by the liquid crystal, C_{lc} represents a liquid crystal capacitance, C_{st} represents a storage capacitance, $C_{lc\text{-}black}$ represents the liquid crystal capacitance in a black mode, and $C_{lc\text{-}white}$ represents the liquid crystal capacitance in a white mode.

27. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a same period as the first data voltage and the second data voltage.

28. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a three times longer period than the first data voltage and the second data voltage.

29. (New) A method for driving a liquid crystal display including a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines, a plurality of common electrode lines arranged alternately between the plurality of gate lines, a plurality of first pixels and a plurality of second pixels connected to the plurality of gate lines and the plurality data lines and arranged alternately in rows and columns, said method comprising:

applying a first data voltage of a first polarity to the plurality of data lines;

providing a first scanning signal to the plurality of first pixels in pairs of neighboring rows;

applying a second data voltage of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity to the

plurality of data lines; and

providing a second scanning signal to the plurality of second pixels in pairs of neighboring rows.

30. (New) The method of claim 29, further comprising:

supplying the plurality of common electrode lines with a swinging common electrode voltage.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein a swing amplitude of the common electrode voltage is established as:

$$\Delta V_{com} = \frac{2(V_{max}+V_{th})(C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}black})(C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}white})}{C_{st}(2C_{st}+C_{lc\text{-}white}+C_{lc\text{-}black})}$$

where V_{max} represents the maximum value of the actual voltage sensed by a liquid crystal, V_{th} represents the minimum value of the actual voltage sensed by the liquid crystal, C_{lc} represents a liquid crystal capacitance, C_{st} represents a storage capacitance, $C_{lc\text{-}black}$ represents the liquid crystal capacitance in a black mode, and $C_{lc\text{-}white}$ represents the liquid crystal capacitance in a white mode.

32. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a same period as the first data voltage and the second data voltage.

33. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the common electrode voltage has a square waveform having a period three times longer than the first data voltage and second data voltage.